BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965.

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Mayor	....	Councillor Mrs. Pitcher
Deputy Mayor	....	Councillor F. George.
Chairman of the Public Health Committee	....	Councillor W.F. Kimberley.
Chairman of Housing Committee	....	Alderman E.A. Andrews.
Town Clerk	....	N.F. Davies, B.A.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	....	D.E. Thompson, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	....	E.C. Melton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector	....	L. Medlycott, M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE EVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Borough of Evesham for the year 1965, and the work carried out by your Health Department.

I wish to thank members of the Council and their staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance I have received from Mr. E.C. Melton, Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff, in the compilation of this report.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.E. THOMPSON, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch.,
D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer of Health's Office,
"Lansdowne",
Port Street,
Evesham.

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SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres		- 3,958 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population:	Mid 1965	- 13,000
	Mid 1964	- 12,980
	Mid 1963	- 12,930
	Mid 1955	- 12,140
	Census 1961	- 12,901
Number of inhabited houses at:	1st April, 1965	- 4,398
	1st April, 1964	- 4,328
	1st April, 1963	- 4,238
	1st April, 1955	- 3,630
Rateable value at 1st April, 1965		- £543,041
Sum represented by a penny rate:		- £2,200

VITAL STATISTICS.
(1964 figures in brackets).

Population: The estimated population at 13,000 for mid 1965 shows a slight increase when compared with the estimated figure of 12,980 for mid 1964. The 1961 Census figure was 12,901.

Population Comparison, by Wards: - between 1951 and 1961 Census figures.

Wards:	1951.	1961.
East	2,832	2,543
Hampton	2,954	4,000
North	2,404	1,908
South	1,805	2,574
West	2,067	1,876
TOTAL:	12,062	12,901

LIVE BIRTHS:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	125 (117)	96 (100)	221 (217)
Illegitimate	5 (9)	8 (4)	13 (13)
	130 (126)	104 (104)	234 (230)

Birth Rate: (Births per 1,000 population):-

	1965.	1964.	1963.	1955.	1965 (Eng. & Wales)	
Crude	18.0	17.7	16.1	14.5	18.0	(18.4)
Comparability Factor	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.04	-	-
Standardised	18.18	17.88	16.29	15.1	18.0	(18.4)

Illegitimacy Rate: (Total live illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births):

1965.	1964.	1963.	1955.
55.6	56.5	38.5	45.5

STILL BIRTHS:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1 (-)	2 (3)	3 (3)
Illegitimate	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
	1 (1)	2 (3)	3 (4)

Still Birth Rate: (Still births per 1,000 live and still births):-

1965.	1964.	1963.	1955.	1965 (Eng. & Wales)	
12.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	15.7	(16.3).

DEATHS:	Male.	Female.	Total.
	114 (86)	103 (110	217 (196).

Death Rate: (Deaths per 1,000 population):-

	1965.	1964.	1963.	1955.	1965 (Eng. & Wales).	
Crude	16.7	15.1	16.6	12.0	11.5	(11.3)
Comparability Factor	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.87	-	-
Standardised	11.2	10.4	11.5	10.4	11.5	(11.3)

Major Causes of Deaths (by percentages):	1965.	1964.	1963.
1. Diseases of the circulatory system.	66.8	62.8	63.7
2. Malignant Diseases (all forms)	11.5	13.3	9.8
3. Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	6.0	5.6	13.0
4. Accidents	4.6	3.6	1.4
5. Malignant Diseases (lung & bronchus)	3.2	3.1	1.8
6. Suicide	0.9	1.5	0.9
7. Tuberculosis (all forms)	Nil	Nil	Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Maternal Mortality (Maternal Deaths per 1,000 total live & still births):-

1965.	1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.
-	-	-	-	-

INFANT, NEONATAL & PERINATAL DEATHS:

Infant Deaths under 1 year of age:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1 (-)	2 (2)	3 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
	1 (-)	2 (3)	3 (3)

Neonatal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age):	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1 (-)	1 (2)	2 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
	1 (-)	1 (3)	2 (3)

Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week of age):	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1 (-)	1 (2)	2 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
	1 (-)	1 (3)	2 (3)

Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week):

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2 (-)	3 (5)	5 (5)
Illegitimate	- (1)	- (1)	- (2)
	2 (1)	3 (6)	5 (7)

INFANT, NEONATAL AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:

	1965.	1964.	1963.	1965. (Eng. & Wales).	
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.6	9.2	20.0	-	(-)
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	-	76.9	125.0	-	(-)
Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)	12.8	13.0	24.1	19.0	(20.0)
Neonatal mortality rate (under 4 weeks)	8.5	13.0	19.2	13.0	(14.0)
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births).	21.1	29.9	23.8	-	(-)

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS:	1965.	1964.	1963.
Respiratory infection	1	1	1
Congenital malformation	1	-	2
Prematurity	1	2	1
Accident	-	-	1
	3	3	5

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EVESHAM - 1965.
(1964 figures in brackets).

CAUSES OF DEATH:	M.	F.	TOTAL.	MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 pop.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3 (2)	1 (-)	4 (2)	.31 (.15)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5 (4)	2 (2)	7 (6)	.54 (.46)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	- (-)	5 (3)	5 (3)	.38 (.23)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- (-)	2 (1)	2 (1)	.15 (.08)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9 (12)	5 (7)	14 (19)	1.08 (1.46)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (.07)
16. Diabetes	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)	.08 (-)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	30 (16)	34 (24)	64 (40)	4.92 (3.08)
18. Coronary disease, angina	21 (13)	10 (13)	31 (26)	2.38 (2.00)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4 (-)	1 (2)	5 (2)	.38 (.16)
20. Other heart diseases	13 (18)	24 (34)	37 (52)	2.85 (4.01)
21. Other circulatory diseases	5 (-)	3 (3)	8 (3)	.62 (.23)
22. Influenza	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (.08)
23. Pneumonia	4 (4)	2 (4)	6 (8)	.46 (.62)
24. Bronchitis	6 (1)	1 (1)	7 (2)	.54 (.15)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2 (1)	- (-)	2 (1)	.15 (.08)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)	- (.08)
28. Nephritis & nephrosis	- (1)	- (1)	- (2)	- (.16)
29. Hyperplasis of prostate	2 (2)	- (-)	2 (2)	.15 (.15)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
31. Congenital malformations	- (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)	.08 (.08)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5 (3)	4 (9)	9 (12)	.69 (.92)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)	.16 (.23)
34. All other accidents	4 (2)	4 (2)	8 (4)	.62 (.31)
35. Suicide	- (2)	2 (1)	2 (3)	.15 (.23)
36. Homicide & operations of war.	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (.08)
TOTALS:	114 (86)	103 (110)	217 (196)	16.69 (15.10)

DEATHS BY AGE.				
Age in years.	1965.			1964.
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	
0 - 1	1	2	3	3
1 - 14	1	2	3	2
15 - 24	1	-	1	2
25 - 64	34	18	52	46
65 and over	77	81	158	143
TOTAL:	114	103	217	196

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Clinics and Treatment Services Provided by the County Council or by the Regional Hospital Board, through the agency of the County Council:

Clinic.	Where Held.	Time.
Child Welfare Clinic (including vaccination and immunisation - except on 1st Friday in month).	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Fridays, 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Wednesdays, 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.	Nurses' Home, 103, High Street.	Tuesdays, 2.30 - 4.0 p.m.
Relaxation Clinic	Ante-Natal Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Thursdays, 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Audiometric clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Clinic (Special cases).	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Friday mornings, by appointment.
School Dental Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Tuesdays, By appointment.
School Ophthalmic Clinic	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Monday afternoons, by appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Evesham General Hospital.	By appointment.
Chest Clinic.	Worcester Royal Infirmary	By appointment.
Child Guidance Clinic	Loves Grove, Worcester.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	103, High Street, Evesham.	By appointment.

(b) Health Visitors:

The County Council provided a service of health visitors in the Borough. There were three full time Health Visitors, working from the Evesham Clinic throughout the year, on general duties.

A geriatric Health Visitor, provided by the County Council, was also available throughout the year to visit elderly people in the Borough in special need of care and attention.

During the year, the County Medical Officer was able to provide office and store accommodation for her at the Evesham Clinic.

In addition, a tuberculosis Health Visitor, provided by the County Council, was available for part-time work in the Borough.

(c) The Midwifery Services and Home Nursing:

The County Council continued to provide domiciliary nursing and midwifery services. Three nurses resident in Evesham carried out Midwifery, Maternity and General Home Nursing within the Borough. Another nurse resident in Evesham carried out general home nursing only. (High Street Nurses' Home, Telephone No. Evesham 2328).

(d) School Health Services:

The County Council continued to provide an extensive school health service throughout the district. Regular Medical Inspections of school children were carried out and special clinics, e.g., audiometric, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, dental, child guidance, etc., were available for the reference of children where more detailed investigation and treatment were required. An Open-air School was available at Malvern to which children who were thought to be likely to benefit from a change of air and environment could be sent.

(e) Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service provided, at the Royal Infirmary, Worcester, facilities for the bacteriological examination of samples of ice-cream, milk, water, pies, sausages and other foodstuffs in addition to specimens and swabs connected with the diagnosis and spread of infectious diseases.

Chemical analysis of water and foodstuffs when required was carried out by the County Analyst, Worcester.

(f) Hospital Services:

Hospitals, under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, which served this District, were:-

Infectious disease	Newtown Hospital, Worcester.
Tuberculosis	Newtown Hospital, Worcester.
Maternity.	Avonside Hospital, Evesham. Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester.
Children's Diseases.	Evesham General Hospital. Worcester Royal Infirmary. Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
Venereal Disease.	Worcester Royal Infirmary.
Mental Illness.	Powick Hospital.
General	Evesham General Hospital. Worcester Royal Infirmary. Birmingham Hospitals.
Aged Chronic Sick	Avonside Hospital, Evesham.

(g) Diphtheria Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Service:

This was provided by the County Council.

(h) Poliomyelitis Vaccination Service:

This service was administered by the County Council.

(i) Ambulance Service:

This was provided by the County Council. The new temporary Ambulance Station in Abbey Road was put into operational use on 1st November, 1965, in a building leased from the G.P.O.

(j) Health Education:

A weekly programme of talks, demonstrations and films on personal and community hygiene, first aid and mothercraft, was given to senior girls at the Evesham County Secondary School throughout the school year.

The Council continued to contribute to the Central Council for Health Education.

A Water Safety campaign, with a display of posters in schools, with special reference to rivers, was carried out in the summer.

(k) Services to Old People:

The services detailed in previous reports continued throughout the year, and much voluntary work was done.

In one case in 1965 it was necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts (1948 to 1951) to provide the necessary hospital care and medical attention.

Mrs. G.M. Gill Smith, the local W.V.S. Organiser, 52, Merstow Green, Evesham, organised services which included a Home Help service, W.V.S. Clothing Store, a Meals on Wheels service, a Darby and Joan Club, and other activities. A training course for home helps, organised by the County Health Department at the Evesham clinic, was well attended.

The Old People's Welfare Committee (Chairman, Alderman E.A. Andrews, Secretary, C.H. Tutton, St. Cadoc, Blackminster (Telephone, Badsey 584), continued its activities during the year. A noteworthy development has been the increasing interest taken by young people in the needs of the elderly. The Youth Council, the Youth Clubs, and Prince Henry's Grammar School, have been among those active in this field. Services to old people have not only included visiting them in their homes or in hospital, but practical help with such activities as house painting and decorating, collecting and chopping firewood, and gardening.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY:

Water is supplied by the East Worcestershire Waterworks Company and is obtained from three sources, as follows:-

1. The Principal supply is derived from six springs in the Middle Hill and Snowshill area of the Cotswolds. The springs are situated in upland agricultural and wooded land. The water issues from the Inferior Oolite and Cotswold sands on Upper Lias clay. After collection into chambers the water gravitates to Broadway reservoir, and is of excellent quality though rather hard.

2. An auxiliary supply is obtained from the Pinnock area in Gloucestershire where the effluent from two springs are collected and pumped to the Broadway Reservoir. This supply is situated in the River Thames watershed and the pumping is restricted.

At the Broadway Reservoir which is an enclosed chamber holding two and a half million gallons, the water is chlorinated before entering the mains leading to the town.

3. An additional supply is available from a 6" main which is connected to the main Coventry Aquaduct at Lower Moor. This supply, which feeds into the Greenhill area - the district most remote from the Broadway Reservoir - is only brought into use during shortage periods and to increase pressure at Greenhill when necessary. Booster pumps are also provided at the old Broadway reservoir and at Hampton.

It was not found necessary to restrict the supply during the year, other than prohibition of use of hosepipes.

Only four properties - isolated farms and houses, with a population of twelve, are without mains water for domestic use, all other houses being connected to the mains. No houses are supplied by standpipe.

Samples:

Results of samples taken for bacteriological examination were as follows:-

Source.	No. Taken.	Satisfactory	Not Quite Satisfactory	Unsatis-factory.
Untreated water entering collection system.	45	27	10	8
After treatment at reservoir	15	12	3	Nil
From distribution pipes	6	3	3	Nil

One chemical sample proved satisfactory.

The three unsatisfactory samples from town distribution pipes were taken from services on new housing estates in Hampton and were due to general disturbance in mains and new pipes. Subsequent examinations proved satisfactory.

Summary:

The Borough is adequately served with wholesome water, with the exception of certain areas of new development in Hampton where pressure is low and on occasions supply is intermittent.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL:

With the exception of approximately some 60 houses, all houses in the Borough are connected to the main sewerage system.

The whole of the town's sewers gravitate to the Abbey Road Pumping Station (the site of the old sewerage works). The sewage enters this pumping station at two levels and the contents of the lower sewer have to be pumped up to the upper level.

At the Abbey Road Pumping station, 10 times dry weather flow is decanted directly into the river. Between 3 and 10 times dry weather flow is taken off into storm water tanks (adapted from the settling tank of the old works) and after sedimentation supernatant water is passed to the river. Sludge from these tanks is returned to the main sewerage stream, which is then pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works at Clarks Hill, Hampton (a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles). During the course of the year over 291,029,000 gallons of sewage were treated.

At the Works the sewage passes into detritus tanks which are provided with continuous automatic screens. Heavy materials are dredged weekly by mechanical means.

Sedimentation takes place in four rectangular tanks which are mechanically swept.

Nine circular bacteria beds are provided containing about 12,000 cu.yds. of filter media, and four hopper bottomed humus tanks remove colloidal matter before the effluent is passed to the River Avon.

Regular samples of effluent are taken and analysed by the Sewage Works Manager, and the following shows average results:

Average chemical analyses of final effluent - 1965:

	Oxygen Absorbed. in 4 hours at 27°C.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days at 20° C.	Suspended Solids.
	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.
January	14	15	45
February	9	17	22
March	12	34	39
April	-	- *	-
May	19	22	32
June	13	9	31
July	10	10	20
August	11	10	33
September	6	10	25
October	13	- *	-
November	12	- *	25
December	14	11	26

* - No analyses made due to incubator being faulty.

The total amount of dried sludge produced - approximately 450 tons.

Sludge is first digested and either dried on underdrained beds or composted with straw, and then as far as practicable, disposed of to local market gardeners or farmers. Some difficulty is experienced in drying during inclement weather, and arrangements for further capacity for drying either by additional beds or mechanical means is now essential. The Council's consultant engineer has been instructed to advise in this matter.

Remarks:

In general, the town is adequately served by an efficient sewer service and an effluent disposal plant.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Trade and house refuse is collected once weekly, with the exception of certain shops and catering premises, which during the summer months are serviced twice weekly. A charge of 6d. per bin is made for trade refuse.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Merrybrook Tip. A bulldozer was provided for levelling and earth spreading to control the tip, and regular spraying and dusting with insecticide powder spraying was carried out to control insect and fly infestation.

Street cleansing was carried out by the street orderly system in the central area of the town, and by mechanical sweeping in the remainder of the area. Gullies were emptied by the Council's own Gulley Emptying Machine.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The only swimming bath open to the public in the area is the Corporation owned pool at Common Road, Evesham. The baths are open-air type and were open from May to September. Mains water is used to fill the pool and continuous mechanical filtration takes place through pressure sand filter, with the addition of floculating agent. Breakpoint chlorination is also a continuous process, soda ash being added to control acidity of water, and alumina ferric used for floculation.

Water was examined for free chlorine every two hours whilst the baths were open and a typical log sheet on a warm day with a heavy bathing load reads as follows:-

Temperature: 10 a.m. - 66° F. 2 p.m. - 68° F. 6 p.m. - 70° F.

No. of Bathers: Morning - 60. Afternoon - 300.

Condition of Water:

Time.	Free Chlorine.	pH.	Clarity.
10.0 a.m.	5.0	7.5	Good
12 noon	4.0	7.5	"
2.0 p.m.	4.0	7.5	"
4.0 p.m.	3.0	7.5	"
6.0 p.m.	4.0	7.5	Slightly cloudy
8.0 p.m.	3.0	7.5	Cloudy.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

	No. of Visits.	Premises Involved.	Informal Notices issued.	Notices Complied with
Nuisances	118	42	25	21
Obstructed drains and sewers	95	41	12	12
Defective Closets	19	6	5	5
Camping Sites	35	7	2	3
Common Lodging Houses	24	3	1	1
Miscellaneous	143	77	21	18
	434	176	66	60

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are two registered common lodging houses within the area, one for twenty lodgers, and the other for nine. The premises are in full occupation and use, but the majority of residents are in regular employment and most have been living in the lodging houses for many years. No accommodation is provided for itinerants.

Both are in poor condition structurally, but as they are both in areas which are to be redeveloped, it was considered that extensive repairs were not justified.

Twenty four inspections were made during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959.

Details of inspections and action under the above Acts are contained in the Appendix to the report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing position at the end of 1965:

Population 1961 Census	-	12,901
Estimated population (mid 1965)	-	13,000
Units of accommodation	-	4,485
No. of persons per unit of accommodation	-	2.9
No. of dwellings rated during year	-	87
No. of dwellings built by Council during 1965	-	47
Total No. of Council Houses built in post-war years	-	832
No. of caravan dwellings in permanent occupation		47
Estimated No. of Council House applicants	-	300

Slum Clearance:

Eight families were rehoused from slum properties. Six houses and one part of a house were subjected to closing orders, and eighteen houses from which tenants were previously removed were demolished.

Caravan Dwellings:

There was no appreciable increase in the number of caravans used for residential purposes on the five sites in the Borough.

Improvement Grants:

Standard:

No. of Grants to owner/occupiers	-	19
No. of Grants to owners of tenanted property	-	4

Discretionary Grants:

No. of Grants to owner/occupiers	-	12
No. of Grants to owners of tenanted property	-	1
TOTAL:		36

During the year part of Greenhill was declared an Improvement Area. This area contains 152 houses, 77 of which are capable of improvement, 49 being tenanted properties.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses:

Total No. of houses inspected for defects	-	84
No. of inspections made for this purpose	-	157
No. of dwelling houses made fit in consequence of informal action	-	45

It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notice requiring any owner to carry out repairs.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Inspections of premises under the Food & Drugs Act continued to be carried out by the Public Health Inspector.

Meat inspection was carried out at the local bacon factory and slaughterhouses, and the 100% inspection of carcasses and offal was maintained.

RECORD OF INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,273	43	88	9,039	25,757
Number Inspected	2,273	43	88	9,039	25,757
All diseases except T.B.:					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	-	1	6	44
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	140	12	4	151	1,711
Approximate percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	6.3%	28.0%	5.7%	1.7%	6.8%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	348
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	2.3%	-	-	1.4%

Parasitic infestation, particularly of livers and lungs, was the chief cause of condemnation. Other causes included bruising, abscesses, cysts, pneumonia, nephritis, necrosis, bone taint and decomposition.

26 cattle were affected by C. Bovis.

The weight of meat condemned was approximately 16 tons, and this was disposed of at the bacon factory's digesting plant, or stored and collected by bi-product manufacturers.

Other Foodstuffs:

The following were found to be unfit, and were surrendered voluntarily:-

Meat at retail shops, and "imported" meats	-	4 tons 11 cwts.
Cooked meat and meat products	-	24 lbs.
Canned meats	-	525 lbs.
Fish	-	182 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	-	318 lbs.
Canned and other goods	-	4,506 lbs.

Unsound cans, and fruit and vegetables were disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

FOOD SHOPS AND CAFES.

Grocers, greengrocers, sweet shops and mixed food trades.	-	66
Butchers	-	11
Bakers and confectioners	-	8
Fried fish shops	-	4
Wet fish shops	-	2
Cafes	-	14
Licensed premises (including clubs)	-	37
Total:	-	142
Number of visits	-	178
Number of informal notices complied with	-	12

Generally the standard of food shops in the area is satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

No. of Dairymen and purveyors registered	-	3
No. of Dairies registered	-	3

During the year 60 samples of pasteurised milk, and 29 samples of sterilized milk were taken by the County Health Department. 58 pasteurised and all sterilized samples proved satisfactory, the two faulty tests being void due to the time and temperature factor. One biological test was also declared void.

10 inspections of dairies and delivery vehicles were made, and two informal notices were complied with.

ICECREAM.

No. of retailers on register	-	55
No. of manufacturers on register	-	1

The sole manufacturer in the district makes "soft ice" for retail from his own premises only. The registered retailers sell only well known makes of icecream.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGE, POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED AND PRESERVED FOODS.

Eight premises are registered for these purposes in the Borough, including two large factories which produce sausage, pies and cooked meats. Regular visits of inspection were made to ensure that the foodstuff was handled hygienically. The general condition under which these foodstuffs are handled and produced can be regarded as satisfactory. Of seventeen samples of meat products taken, three had rather high bacterial counts. Subsequent sampling proved satisfactory.

SECTION F.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following work was carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:-

	Type of Property.				
	Non-Agricultural.				Agricultural.
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises)	Total	
Number of properties inspected as result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	65	17	82	-
(b) Survey under the Act	16	183	68	267	4
(c) Otherwise inspected.	-	7	5	12	-
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats	12	93	24	129	-
(b) Mice	-	12	5	17	-
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	12	105	29	146	-
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	22	111	31	164	-

SECTION G.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises inspected.
Offices	2	66	24
Retail Shops	8	123	25
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	18	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	Nil	22	1
Fuel storage depots	Nil	1	Nil
TOTALS:	13	230	53

Total number of visits to registered premises under the Act: 73.

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

Section	Number of Contraventions Found.		Section	Number of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	21	13	Sitting facilities	Nil
5	Overcrowding	Nil	14	Seating (Sedentary Workers).	Nil
6	Temperature	4	15	Eating Facilities	1
7	Ventilation	3	16	Floors, passage & Stairs	12
8	Lighting	13	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	5
9	Sanitary Conveniences	14	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.	Nil
10	Washing facilities	18	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	Nil
11	Supply of Drinking Water	Nil	23	Prohibition of heavy work.	Nil
12	Clothing Accommodation	7	24	First Aid General Provisions	15
				TOTAL:	113

(c) Lighting in Offices:

During the months of October, November and December, a small survey was carried out to ascertain the adequacy and suitability of lighting in offices, with the following results:-

Record of light readings taken at working surfaces in office rooms:

Intensity of Light.	No. of Rooms.
Less than 5 lumens per sq.ft.	Nil
More than 5 but less than 10 l.s.f.	Nil
More than 10 but less than 15 l.s.f.	3
More than 15 but less than 25 l.s.f.	11
More than 25 l.s.f.	17

Where there were a number of separate working surfaces in a room, the lowest recording has been taken.

The majority of offices in the area are not in purpose-built premises, but are adaptations and conversions of dwelling houses. These houses were built to a standard requiring a minimum window area of one tenth of the floor area. Although most windows are somewhat larger than this and generally natural light level is good, they do not provide a uniform intensity of light, particularly in dull weather. To avoid glare and possibly heat from windows facing the sun, it was observed that many desks and working surfaces were positioned away from the windows, in relatively dark places. Full advantage of natural light, therefore, is not taken. The use of blinds could help in this matter.

In the majority of offices artificial light was provided by batten fitted fluorescent tubes, with preference for warm white, and warm white de luxe colour. These were usually fitted in long lengths down the centre of the office ceiling, and it is felt that a number of smaller tubes suitably sited would provide more flexible sources of light, and would help to maintain a more uniform illumination, particularly in dull weather when a better balance between natural and artificial light is desirable.

Although no bad examples of glare were observed, it was considered that diffusers could be used in many offices with advantage. It would seem that diffusers are considered to be ornamental luxury fittings, and the higher up the executive scale of office staff, the greater appears to be their use.

In many offices desk lamps were in use, which, whilst providing adequate lighting on working surfaces, were too frequently used when general lighting was poor; filing cabinets, record cupboards, etc., being sited in relatively dark places.

Staircase, corridors, etc., were adequately lit, but occasionally there was an absence of two-way switch controls to staircase and landing lights. Single toilet compartments were usually well lit, but the multiple toilet rooms were occasionally found to be dark; in a few instances water closets relied on borrowed light from intervening ventilated spaces.

No specific standards have been asked for, but the British Lighting Council's recommendations have been used as a general guide. On checking with office personnel, this standard appears to be adequate.

SECTION H.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases 1965 (1964 figures in brackets).

DISEASE	Corrected Notifications.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox	- (-)	- (-)	-
Diphtheria	- (-)	- (-)	-
Scarlet Fever	- (-)	- (-)	-
Measles	18 (5)	- (-)	-
Whooping Cough	- (-)	- (-)	-
Typhoid Fever	- (-)	- (-)	-
Paratyphoid Dysentery	- (-)	- (-)	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Polio Encephalitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Acute Pneumonia	- (-)	- (-)	-
Erysipelas	- (-)	- (-)	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	- (-)	- (-)	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	- (-)	- (-)	-
Malaria	- (-)	- (-)	-
Food Poisoning	- (-)	- (-)	-
TOTAL:	18 (5)	- (-)	-

FOOD POISONING:

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1965.

AGE	Measles	Other Infectious Diseases.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
1 - 2 years	1 (2)	- (-)	1 (2)
3 - 4 years	5 (2)	- (-)	5 (2)
5 - 9 years	12 (-)	- (-)	12 (-)
10 - 14 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
15 - 20 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
21 - 34 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
35 - 44 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
45 - 64 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Age unknown	18 (5)	- (-)	18 (5)
Total:	18 (5)	- (-)	18 (5)

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Deaths.

AGE.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 (4)	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

REGISTERED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, DECEMBER, 1965.

	M.	F.	TOTAL ON 31/12/65	TOTAL ON 31/12/64	TOTAL ON 31/12/55
Pulmonary	21	17	38	41	86
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	2	1	4
TOTAL:	22	18	40	42	90

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	82	21	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	6	-	-
TOTAL:	89	27	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonab Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act:	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK .

During the year 28 outworkers were engaged in the manufacture of small metal wares (spectacle cases). Working conditions were, in general, found to be quite satisfactory.